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§ 115.101 Program administration.

(a) *Authority and responsibility.* The Secretary has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering this part to the Assistant Secretary.

(b) *Delegation of Authority.* The Assistant Secretary delegates the authority and responsibility for administering this part to each Director of a Fair Housing Enforcement Center. However, with respect to the duties and responsibilities for administering subpart B of this part, the Assistant Secretary retains the right to make final decisions concerning the granting and maintenance of substantial equivalency certification and interim certification.

§ 115.102 Public notices.

(a) Periodically, the Assistant Secretary will publish the following public notices in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

(1) A list of all agencies which have interim certification or certification; and

(2) A list of agencies to which a notice of denial of interim certification has been issued or for which withdrawal of certification is being proposed.

(b) The Assistant Secretary will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice soliciting public comment before granting certification to a State or local agency. The notice will invite the public to comment on the relevant State and local laws, as well as on the performance of the agency in enforcing its law. All comments will be considered before a final decision on certification is made.

Subpart B—Certification of Substantially Equivalent Agencies

§ 115.200 Purpose.

This subpart implements section 810(f) of the Fair Housing Act. The purpose of this subpart is to set forth:

(a) The basis for agency interim certification and certification;

(b) The procedure by which a determination to certify is made by the Assistant Secretary;

(c) The basis and procedures for denial of interim certification;

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(d) The basis and procedures for withdrawal of certification;

(e) The consequences of certification;

(f) The basis and procedures for suspension of interim certification or certification; and

(g) The funding criteria for interim certified and certified agencies.

§ 115.201 Basis of determination.

A determination to certify an agency as substantially equivalent involves a two-phase procedure. The determination requires examination and an affirmative conclusion by the Assistant Secretary on two separate inquiries:

(a) Whether the law, administered by the agency, on its face, satisfies the criteria set forth in section 810(f)(3)(A) of the Act; and

(b) Whether the current practices and past performance of the agency demonstrate that, in operation, the law in fact provides rights and remedies which are substantially equivalent to those provided in the Act.

§ 115.202 Criteria for adequacy of law.

(a) In order for a determination to be made that a State or local fair housing agency administers a law which, on its face, provides rights and remedies for alleged discriminatory housing practices that are substantially equivalent to those provided in the Act, the law or ordinance must:

(1) Provide for an administrative enforcement body to receive and process complaints and provide that:

(i) Complaints must be in writing;

(ii) Upon the filing of a complaint the agency shall serve notice upon the complainant acknowledging the filing and advising the complainant of the time limits and choice of forums provided under the law;

(iii) Upon the filing of a complaint the agency shall promptly serve notice on the respondent or person charged with the commission of a discriminatory housing practice advising of his or her procedural rights and obligations under the law or ordinance together with a copy of the complaint;

(iv) A respondent may file an answer to a complaint.

(2) Delegate to the administrative enforcement body comprehensive authority, including subpoena power, to investigate the allegations of complaints, and power to conciliate complaints, and require that:

(i) The agency commence proceedings with respect to the complaint before the end of the 30th day after receipt of the complaint;

(ii) The agency investigate the allegations of the complaint and complete the investigation within the time-frame established by section 810(a)(1)(B)(iv) of the Act or comply with the notification requirements of section 810(a)(1)(C) of the Act;

(iii) The agency make final administrative disposition of a complaint within one year of the date of receipt of a complaint, unless it is impracticable to do so. If the agency is unable to do so it shall notify the parties, in writing, of the reasons for not doing so;

(iv) Any conciliation agreement arising out of conciliation efforts by the agency shall be an agreement between the respondent, the complainant, and the agency and shall require the approval of the agency;

(v) Each conciliation agreement shall be made public unless the complainant and respondent otherwise agree and the agency determines that disclosure is not required to further the purposes of the law or ordinance.

(3) Not place any excessive burdens on the complainant that might discourage the filing of complaints, such as:

(i) A provision that a complaint must be filed within any period of time less than 180 days after an alleged discriminatory housing practice has occurred or terminated;

(ii) Anti-testing provisions;

(iii) Provisions that could subject a complainant to costs, criminal penalties or fees in connection with filing of complaints.

(4) Not contain exemptions that substantially reduce the coverage of housing accommodations as compared to section 803 of the Act.

(5) Provide the same protections as those afforded by sections 804, 805, 806, and 818 of the Act, consistent with HUD's implementing regulations found at 24 CFR part 100.

(b) In addition to the factors described in paragraph (a) of this section, the provisions of the State or local law must afford administrative and judicial protection and enforcement of the rights embodied in the law.

(1) The agency must have authority to:

(i) Grant or seek prompt judicial action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of a complaint if such action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the law or ordinance;

(ii) Issue and seek enforceable subpoenas;

(iii) Grant actual damages in an administrative proceeding or provide adjudication in court at agency expense to allow the award of actual damages to an aggrieved person;

(iv) Grant injunctive or other equitable relief, or be specifically authorized to seek such relief in a court of competent jurisdiction;

(v) Provide an administrative proceeding in which a civil penalty may be assessed or provide an adjudication in court at agency expense, allowing the assessment of punitive damages against the respondent.

(2) Agency actions must be subject to judicial review upon application by any party aggrieved by a final agency order.

(3) Judicial review of a final agency order must be in a court with authority to:

(i) Grant to the petitioner, or to any other party, such temporary relief, restraining order, or other order as the court determines is just and proper;

(ii) Affirm, modify, or set aside, in whole or in part, the order, or remand the order for further proceedings; and

(iii) Enforce the order to the extent that the order is affirmed or modified.

(c) The requirement that the state or local law prohibit discrimination on the basis of familial status does not require that the state or local law limit the applicability of any reasonable local, state or Federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy a dwelling.

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(d) The state or local law may assure that no prohibition based on discrimination because of familial status applies to housing for older persons substantially as described in 24 CFR part 100, subpart E.

(e) A determination of the adequacy of a state or local fair housing law “on its face” is intended to focus on the meaning and intent of the text of the law, as distinguished from the effectiveness of its administration. Accordingly, this determination is not limited to an analysis of the literal text of the law but must take into account all relevant matters of state or local law. Regulations, directives, rules of procedure, judicial decisions, or interpretations of the fair housing law by competent authorities will be considered in making this determination.

(f) A law will be found inadequate “on its face” if it permits any of the agency’s decision-making authority to be contracted out or delegated to a non-governmental authority. For the purposes of this paragraph, “decision-making authority” shall include:

- (1) Acceptance of the complaint;
- (2) Approval of the conciliation agreement;
- (3) Dismissal of a complaint;
- (4) Any action specified in §§ 115.202(a)(2)(iii) or 115.202(b)(1); and
- (5) Any decision-making regarding whether the matter will or will not be pursued.

(g) The state or local law must provide for civil enforcement of the law or ordinance by an aggrieved person by the commencement of an action in an appropriate court at least one year after the occurrence or termination of an alleged discriminatory housing practice. The court must be empowered to:

- (1) Award the plaintiff actual and punitive damages;
- (2) Grant as relief, as it deems appropriate, any temporary or permanent injunction, temporary restraining order or other order; and
- (3) Allow reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.

§ 115.203 Performance standards.

A state or local fair housing enforcement agency must meet all of the performance standards listed in this sec-

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tion in order to obtain or maintain certification.

(a) Engage in timely, comprehensive and thorough fair housing complaint investigation, conciliation and enforcement activities. The performance assessment will consider the following to determine the effectiveness of an agency’s fair housing complaint processing, consistent with such guidance as may be issued by HUD:

- (1) The agency’s case processing procedures;
- (2) The thoroughness of the agency’s case processing;
- (3) A review of cause and no cause determinations for quality of investigations and consistency with appropriate standards;
- (4) A review of conciliation agreements and other settlements;
- (5) A review of the agency’s administrative closures; and
- (6) A review of the agency’s enforcement procedures.

(b)(1) Commence proceedings with respect to a complaint:

- (i) Before the end of the 30th day after receipt;
- (ii) Carry forward such proceedings with reasonable promptness;
- (iii) Make final administrative disposition within one year; and
- (iv) Within 100 days of receipt of the complaint complete the identified proceedings.

(2) To meet this standard, the performance assessment will consider the timeliness of the agency’s actions with respect to its complaint processing, including, but not limited to:

- (i) Whether the agency began its processing of fair housing complaints within 30 days of receipt;
- (ii) Whether the agency completes the investigative activities with respect to a complaint within 100 days from the date of receipt or, if it is impracticable to do so, notifies the parties in writing of the reason(s) for the delay;
- (iii) Whether the agency administratively disposes of a complaint within one year from the date of receipt or, if it is impracticable to do so, notifies the parties in writing of the reasons for the delay; and
- (iv) Whether the agency completed the investigation of the complaint and